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All communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of THE BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROP.
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The New York liquor license board refuses to allow any liquor dealer to become surety for another. This is a rule that ought to be adopted in Omaha.

We take it all back. Nebraska democrats are getting to the front. Omaha has been given a bank examiner, and Wilber and Plattsmouth have each received a democratic postmaster. Next!

What is the matter down at Plattsmouth anyhow? There seems to be an epidemic of resignation in that city. The twenty-four-year postmaster steps down and out and is followed by the surveyor-general.

MR. STEPHENSON, surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa, has resigned. Here is a rich plum, worth \$2,000 a year, for some eminent Nebraskan of the democratic faith. The duties of the office can be easily performed by an inexperienced man. All he will have to do is to sign a receipt for his salary.

The old adage regarding office-holders, that few die and none resign, does not hold good just now. Resignations are being sent in all along the line, but not so fast as the impatient democrats wish. In the language of the Hon. Charles H. Brown, "the boys want the offices, and they want them quick."

ACCORDING to the St. Louis law the applicant for a liquor license cannot be the principal of the two bondsmen, and that no person shall be held on more than one bond as principal or surety. The excise board, consisting of the mayor, president of the council, and the city clerk, in examining the licensees have found that two-thirds of them are void under the law. The liquor dealers whose bonds are defective will of course be called upon to furnish bonds that comply with the law in every respect, as the bonds are an important feature in the high license system.

As between Gorman and Cummings the public feeling is decidedly with the latter. Gorman is a little too late in bringing his charges against Marshal Cummings, who, by the way, promptly and satisfactorily answers them in full, and at the same time calls for an investigation. In this matter the council should accommodate him. If there has been anything crooked in his official conduct he should be made to step down and out, and if he has been traduced he should be sustained. To an impartial man up a tree, it looks as if there is considerable spite work in this matter.

WHEN no other cause for removal can be found against a republican officeholder, the "offensive partisanship" dodge will be brought to bear upon him. Recent experiments with this ingenious device shows that it can be worked successfully. One of the latest subjects upon whom it has been tried is Postmaster Palmer, of Chicago, who has been suspended from office. When an officeholder is removed on no other ground than "offensive partisanship," you can set it down that as an official he has done his duty faithfully. Such is the case with Mr. Palmer, who has been an excellent officer, thoroughly devoted to his duties and the interests of the public, but being an ardent republican he has never hesitated to exercise his privilege of honorably working for his party.

THERE has been considerable talk about the necessity of a larger police force, and we have no doubt that an increase of the force would materially improve the service, and insure better protection to citizens and property in the outskirts. The fact is that the police force, while it ought to be slightly increased, should be first thoroughly reorganized on a civil service basis, and graded with regard to pay, time of service, and efficiency. The service should be strictly non-partisan, and the members who are well qualified to perform the various duties should be retained during good behavior. The system of appointing a lot of political favorites as policemen every time a new mayor is elected is simply a method of disorganizing the force. Some other way of paying political debts should be devised. For the first year the service as policeman may be paid to be say about \$50 per month, for the second year \$55, for the third year \$60, and \$70 per month thereafter, with a prospect of promotion to a lieutenant at \$75, and a captain at \$80. This gradation of pay, according to line of service, would insure good and faithful conduct on the part of policemen. According to the present unjust system a man of experience, who has served several years, gets no more pay than the greenhorn who has just been appointed. Under the system that we have suggested the average expense will be sufficiently reduced to allow a small increase of the force without making the aggregate cost of the service much greater than it is now.

A FOOLISH CONTROVERSY.

Under the contract between the city council and the county commissioners, made in pursuance to an ordinance passed by the last council, the principal city offices were to be removed to the basement of the new court house on the last day of May. Moving day has come and gone, and the city offices still remain in their old quarters; and they are likely to remain there for some time unless the mayor and commissioners arrive at some amicable understanding. It appears that under this contract the city was to occupy four rooms in the new court house, but now the mayor and the committee, appointed by the council, decline to accept the quarters assigned to them because the best room in the basement has been pre-empted by the county surveyor. There is a good deal of capacious opposition on one side and tom-foolery on the other.

The council at its last meeting adopted the report of its committee, which was to the effect that unless the commissioners gave to the city the use of the room now occupied by the county surveyor, the contract between the city and county should be annulled. This, on its face, is simply preposterous. The city can no longer cancel a contract, entered into in pursuance of an ordinance, approved and signed by the mayor, than any individual or corporation can cancel a contract without the consent of the other contracting party. The commissioners know this and if they accede to the demand of the city authorities it will not be because they are at all frightened into the belief that they cannot collect the \$5,000 which the city has obligated itself to pay. So far as the officials of the city are concerned, their objections are of no moment whatever from a business standpoint. The government of the city is vested in the mayor and council, and whenever the mayor orders the removal of the city offices to the new court house, the officers will be compelled to obey his instructions.

There is a great deal of risk incurred in this needless delay. The main object of the contract was to secure fire proof quarters for the city records, and it is of the utmost importance that these records should be moved at once. All other considerations are secondary. We are, however, inclined to the opinion that this controversy can be amicably settled if Mayor Boyd will take the matter into his own hands. The commissioners realize the fact that the city of Omaha pays for seven-tenths of the cost of the new court house, and that any accommodations given to the city are in the interest of the county. It may be frivolous for the county surveyor to insist on occupying the best suite of rooms on the ground floor, but if the commissioners desire to favor him they can easily give him one or two good rooms on the first or second floor of the court house, which will be just as acceptable to him. There is ample room in that portion of the building, and since the city is not likely to be an occupant of the basement for more than three years there is no probability that the room will be needed before the end of that time. This, it seems to us, will be a satisfactory way to settle this silly controversy, which is liable to breed a good deal of discord if allowed to continue for any length of time.

POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS has informed democratic congressmen that where there are several applicants for a postoffice the candidate considered most fit must be so designated by the member from the district. Some of the congressmen have already expressed themselves as opposed to this method, as they do not care to make one man happy and incur the enmity of scores of others. To avoid this unpleasant dilemma they are endorsing all the applicants as good. This shifts the responsibility back upon the postmaster-general, who says that he does not propose to assume it, and that unless the congressmen designate their selections they need not call upon him to make changes. The question arises who will do the endorsing business and make the selections in such a state as Nebraska, where there are no democratic congressmen? It has been intimated that Dr. Miller has been designated as the dispenser of postoffices, but he recently published a card to the effect that he was not in the petition-signing business. The fact is that the democratic postoffice-seekers in Nebraska are pretty much at sea. They do not know whom to ask for endorsement.

In the United States of Colombia they treat rebels with a little more severity and promptness than they do in our own United States. In our country they are elevated to the senate and to congress, and other high positions, and are sent abroad as our foreign representatives, but in Colombia they are taken out to sea and dumped overboard, a hundred at a time, to become food for sharks. The two rebel leaders who took part in the burning of Colon have had a period put to their existence by being hanged, and others will probably be treated in the same way. To say the least, the Colombians execute their business with neatness and despatch.

In his inquisitive circular to applicants for postoffice inspectorships, Postmaster-General Vilas asked, among other questions, "Have you ever been indicted for a crime?" &c. That impertinent question naturally caused a great deal of indignation, but Mr. Vilas, who is a lawyer by profession, knew what he was about. He wanted to diminish the number of applicants, and his question has had the desired effect. Rather than answer that inquiry many of the applicants have lost all desire to become post-

office inspectors. They would rather serve their country in some other department, where the inquisitiveness is not quite so pointed and searching.

THAT considerable interest is being taken in silk culture in this country is shown by the fact that a very large number of the letters received at the department of agriculture relate to that subject. Out of 300 letters received one day recently, 100 were about silk culture. These letters come from all parts of the country, and nine-tenths of the correspondents are farmers' wives and daughters, who find in silk culture an interesting occupation. That silk can be successfully cultivated in the United States has been demonstrated in various sections, and notably so in Fillmore county in this state, where a Russian Mennonite colony is quite extensively engaged in it.

THE surveyor-general's office of Nebraska and Iowa is temporarily vacant. There is no longer any earthly use for it. There is nothing more to survey in Iowa, and but very little in Nebraska. It has become a supernumerary office, but the democratic administration is not likely to discontinue any offices just at this season of the year. If it is to be continued, however, the surveyor-general's office should be moved either to Omaha or Lincoln and located in a government building where the records will be safe from fire and where the government will have to pay no rent, as it is obliged to do at Plattsmouth.

LEGISLATION regulating railways has again been declared constitutional, this time in Oregon. In the United States circuit court the Houtt railway bill, as it is called, has been decided to be constitutional on the two disputed points—the limitation of passenger fares to be not more than four cents a mile, and the freight charges to be no higher than they were on January 1st, 1885, with no discrimination. The railway managers will, in the course of a century, probably acknowledge that the legislature has some powers superior to those of the railroad companies.

PADDY RYAN, the notorious bruiser, has been refused a liquor license in New York city on account of his record as a prize-fighter and law-breaker. This is an example that ought to be followed by the license board in every city of the country. In this way many disreputable men can be kept out of the liquor business. Men who are known to be constant law-breakers and who bear a bad reputation generally are too frequently granted saloon licenses. The license board should inquire into the character of every applicant, and endeavor to raise the standard of saloon-keepers.

IT was entirely unnecessary for the Mormons to send Messrs. Taylor, Cannon and Calne to Washington to deliver to the president their formal protest against the enforcement of the law. Mr. Cleveland has already read and digested that protest, and when the three committeemen present themselves he will probably hand them a copy of his inaugural address and refer to his declaration upon the subject of polygamy. Mr. Cleveland can't go back on that very well.

THE Britishers have received another black eye in the northwest territory. Chief Poundmaker's Indians, armed with a dime museum variety of weapons, including muskets, war-clubs, spears, bows and arrows, and tomahawks, badly defeated Col. Otter's forces. The Canadians who fell in the fight no doubt suffered a variety of deaths equal in number to the different kinds of weapons used. They were probably shot, clubbed, speared, tomahawked, scalped and pierced with arrows.

GEN. LOGAN may after all be re-elected to the Illinois senate. The election in the thirty-fourth Illinois district to fill a vacancy in the legislature caused by death, has resulted in favor of the republicans. This will give the republicans 103 votes on joint ballot, and if they all unite on Gen. Logan or any other man they can carry the day. The junketing committee, now in Illinois, will confer a favor on the long suffering people of Illinois by coming home and voting before any more deaths occur.

IT was Mr. Maxwell, the perpetrator of the St. Louis trunk tragedy, who wrote in a letter that St. Louis was a beastly town, and that a hundred dollars had not been spent there for public improvements in a hundred years. Mr. Maxwell has been captured and will be brought back. Mr. Maxwell need not fear the result of his trial for murder so much as the vengeance of the indignant citizens of that beastly town.

It begins to look very much as if the "offensive partisanship" charge will be sufficient to remove any man. That it is intended as an evasion of the civil service law there is no doubt, and that it was invented for the purpose of giving President Cleveland a plausible pretext for removals that he could not otherwise consistently make seems to be the general impression.

The counting of the cash in the treasury has been finished. There was a shortage of two cents in the many millions of dollars. Ex-Treasurer Wyman and his bondsmen stand ready to make good this deficiency. It is hoped that his successor will prove no bigger "rascal" than Mr. Wyman.

Even among cow-doctors there are quacks. It is hoped that Governor Dawes will not give the position of state

veterinarian with its handsome salary of \$2,500 to any but an experienced and skillful man, as it is a responsible and important office.

THE heavy frost Wednesday night was not confined to Nebraska. It extended over Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other parts of the west. Ice was formed in many places from one-eighth to an eighth of an inch in thickness. Considerable damage has been done to fruits, early vegetables, plants and flowers, but small grain has not been affected. It was certainly remarkably cold weather for the 6th of May.

THE gas bill having been defeated in the New York legislature, at an expense of \$70,000 for votes on the part of the gas companies, it is now said that another attempt will be made to pass a bill to check the rapacity of the New York monopolies. Under the circumstances it looks as if certain members of the legislature are anxious to make another haul by the sale of votes.

THE department of agriculture is still wrestling with Le Duc's experiment of tea raising in this country. That it can be grown in the United States has been proven, but as the production costs about five times as much as it is worth, the American people will continue to patronize the tea-raisers of the celestial empire.

Conscientious Thoroughness in Nebraska Journalism.

MR. EDWARD SPEECHER of Schuyler, Neb., is a man who has a claim on public sympathy, as phenomenal was a recent sad adventure in which he suffered. Mr. Speecher, who is a young, unmarried man, had started on horseback to attend a social gathering when his steed became unmanageable. Mr. Speecher is a husbandman, not a professional equestrian, and in the course of the eccentric movements in which the horse indulged, he and his rider parted company. Unfortunately this incident occurred in the immediate neighborhood of a barbed-wire fence, upon which Mr. Speecher was deposited with more or less violence. As this was the first case in the neighborhood of a rider's impalement on a barbed-wire fence—though such fences are common in Nebraska—the local paper devoted considerable space to a description of the affair, paying special attention to the condition of Mr. Speecher's Sunday pants. It says graphically that they were "ripped from Dan to Boersbeha in one direction, and torn from Alpha to Omega in another, and an irregular abrasion commenced at or a little before the preface and extended in a southerly direction clear through finis and about an inch into eternity." Mr. Speecher is now an object of interest to everybody in his part of the state, and in his case, a man of more than note than the Omaha editor who expected a place in the cabinet. Attention is here called to him not only because of the oddity of his experience but to illustrate the conscientious thoroughness of journalism on that part of Nebraska.

The Penitentiary Management.

THE OMAHA BEE rises to ask why the state penitentiary management is allowed to remain so long in the hands of thieves against Warden Nobes was given to the attorney general, at the close of the legislature. Senator Hays, of this county, at the head of the committee of claims, made a thorough expose of the way the warden of the penitentiary robbed the state, and that report ought to have been acted upon. Warden Nobes has no right to stay at the head of the penitentiary an hour, and if that evidence is not enough there is the evidence right in the county clerk's office in Plattsmouth where Warden Nobes tried to steal from Cass county by false charges made and sworn to as a claim against Cass county, presented by Nobes. It seems as though there is no earthly reason for keeping a man in a position of importance after he has been proved unfit and dishonest.

LABOR AND LABORERS.

Matters of Interest to Employers and Employed.

Philadelphia Record.

From a great many cities and towns east and west comes encouraging news of increasing employment and better wages. Labor is relatively better off today where fully employed than during the days of higher prices. The building activity will exceed last year's operations. Capitalists say prices are down this year, and can't tell where they will be.

May, 1885, is the one fixed for a general eight-hour movement throughout the United States. Within a few days reports have reached various labor headquarters of deep interest felt in the movement. It arises out of the increasing employment of labor and the more frequent advances in pay. Labor thinks the demands next spring will allow a shorter hour movement a chance. By that time builders will have supplied urgent requirements. The movement will be of large proportions, whether it succeeds or not, and will occasion much temporary inconvenience.

Cincinnati stone-masons have organized a union of 185. Many masons are still idle. The clear trade is active, but the looked-out men have not been re-employed. The International Association gave a grand ball last Sunday.

The St. Louis carpenters and joiners are organized to enforce uniform rates. The building trades are active. The stone-masons gained several advances without striking. The Knights of Labor are growing rapidly.

The Knights of Labor are gathering in the Michigan workers. The negroes there are organizing. The Bay City ship-carpenters struck for an advance of 25 per cent., and got it.

The workmen on the Denver and Rio Grande road are thoroughly organized. Men are plenty. Western mining towns are overrun with men seeking fortunes or employment.

The New Orleans car drivers, by conference with employers, fixed the following rates: Drivers, \$60; starters, \$55; watchmen, \$45; hostlers, \$41; inside employees, \$41 per month; and outside, \$231.00 worth of business during the year. It started in 1874 in a twelve by fourteen room on Front street. While co-operation does not go to the core of the labor question, no more than any of a half dozen other palliatives, it is a good expedient to develop in the present transitional period

National Convention will be held at Milwaukee, May 18.

The South Norwalk co-operative hat-makers have begun to open branch shops. The Buffalo Central Labor Union will start a co-operative clothing and shoe store. The striking carpet weavers of Yonkers, N. Y., are receiving abundant support.

The Amalgamated Building Trades Council has issued orders for all members to report defects in house building, so that record can be kept for use where that record is the unionists' most. The Brooklyn bricklayers have established nine hours as a day's work, at 42 cents an hour. E. O. Thompson, the New York tailor, is still fighting the union. The Brooklyn bakers hold a grand mass meeting next Saturday. Two printers—one from the Herald and one from the World, will engage in a type-setting race on June 4 for \$250 a side. The contest is to last three hours, solid mignon type, without a paragraph. They are to correct their own proofs, and one line is to be deducted for every minute or fraction thereof consumed.

The coming session of the International Typographical Union will be an important one, and great preparations for a royal entertainment are being made. The New York shoemakers, men and women, are being as compactly organized as the Philadelphia workers. Many large retail dry goods houses favor a half holiday for their employees. The Jewish workmen of New York intend to start a labor paper in the Yiddish language, and the tailors have donated \$25 toward it. The grocery clerks have organized to reduce their working hours from seventeen to fourteen. The machinists of the city are unorganized.

A co-operative company of watch case makers is to be established in Brooklyn when they have \$40,000 gathered up. The Brooklyn Watch Case company started eleven years ago with \$10,000, and is now worth \$5,000,000. A co-operative shoe factory is also projected there.

The Knights of Labor Co-operative Hat company, of Haverhill, Mass., can turn out 100 dozen hats per day, and salesmen are starting on the road. It has \$100,000 worth of machinery, all paid for. Richard Trevellick, the labor leader, is leaving New England. A co-operative shirt factory is to be started in New York to employ girls who struck and who have since been blacklisted.

A labor organizer writes: "It is unfortunately true that a state of dissatisfaction, jealousy and rivalry exists in nearly all our organizations, and not only prevents the extension of the organization, but kills its effectiveness." This is true, and it is a sorry fact, and one that has driven scores of honest, able and true men out of the labor movement in disgust. The same cause will hold the wage-workers of this country in industrial subjection for years to come.

American strikes full of trouble. American workmen are unwilling to pay more than from one-fourth to one-sixth the amount of dues that English wage-workers willingly pay. This necessitates a system of begging, of concert and ball-giving; of urgent and piteous appeals. Wage-workers pay in twenty-five cents a week, and then dance a waltz unless they are paid \$8 or \$10 a week when they strike.

It is evident to students of social science that industrial struggles must increase as we go on. The elements are at work for more trouble. Arbitration and co-operation are all nice to think and talk about, but they will not prevent conflict. A Knights of Labor assembly composed of colored men has just been organized at Sadalia, Mo. Last Tuesday the labor ticket was elected at New Amsterdam, N. Y., by 783 majority.

The well-known Parke Goodwin will lecture in New York on Wednesday evening before the Social Science Institute, which is composed of advanced thinkers and able men who believe some way out of existing systems of production and exchange must be and can be harmoniously established.

A high coal authority reminds the anthracite coal interests that it is remarkable that none of the companies and individuals make any systematic tests to determine the best system of mining coal. At present they are losing one-half of their coal and are preparing them selves for a terrible expensive future in the "falls" or "caves" that must inevitably occur.

Latest reports from Great Britain show that the Yorkshire miners are still on strike; that extensive war preparations have made a favorable effect on the ship-building trade; that the cotton industries are depressed, and that the amount of unemployed labor in the cities is very great. The war between employers and workmen as to the extent to which the former should be held pecuniarily accountable for injuries received while at work still continues. After a stubborn contest in this country the states of Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi and Wisconsin, and the territories of Montana and Wyoming have abandoned the prevailing exceptional rule and re-established the general principle, so far as railroads are concerned. By the English Employers' Liability act 1880 a complete reversal of the English policy has been established the principle now operative being this: When an employee is injured through the carelessness of a superior whom he is bound to obey he shall not be excluded from damages because they are fellow-employees. But this statute has been rendered practically null by the permission which is accorded to workmen "to contract out of it." The rule of non-liability prevails in the United States except in a few instances.

Building societies organized and commenced mainly by working people are established in New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio, Tennessee, and on the Pacific coast. The oldest of these was the Oxford Provident, established in 1851, in Frankford, this city. The initiation fee was \$5 and the monthly dues \$3. In ten years and six months the dues and profits brought the shares to a value of \$500 each. There are now about 1,000 such societies in this state. The average number of shares is 1,000, at a par value of \$200. They run up in about eleven years. The building associations of Pennsylvania are disbarred to their members nearly \$30,000,000 annually, and hold about \$100,000,000 securities. Prof. Thompson says that in twenty years from 1862 the Philadelphia building associations erected houses to the one-fifth value of the real estate of the city.

Philadelphia promises to teach the country how to successfully conduct co-operative enterprises for distributive purposes. The Co-operative association has seven branches, \$35,000 worth of real estate, and did \$231,000 worth of business during the year. It started in 1874 in a twelve by fourteen room on Front street. While co-operation does not go to the core of the labor question, no more than any of a half dozen other palliatives, it is a good expedient to develop in the present transitional period

from lower to higher conditions. It will lay the foundation for something better, and drill the wage-workers into united action.

Thousands of men are idle, waiting for employment in several branches of industry. The volume of business is about 15 per cent below last year, but, casting out the inactivity in railroad construction, the decline over last year in the volume of industrial activity is slight. Our local iron and steel manufacturers are surprised over the action of the Amalgamated association in demanding a renewal of the old scale. They apprehend a lockout. One result is sure to follow, viz: That the new steel process will be more rapidly introduced. The western manufacturers have been complaining of the Amalgamated association for years, and had hoped that surely this year the workmen would reduce their pay voluntarily 10 per cent at least. The employers have never been able to agree, while the workmen have stood shoulder to shoulder through contest after contest. The eastern iron makers have never been seriously bothered by the union. The spirit of trades unionism in eastern mills is tame. Men dislike to strike, are more easily prevailed upon to return to work and are more easily satisfied. They are now working at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton less than in the west, and there are very few really live branches of the Amalgamated association east of the mountains.

AT APPOMATTOX.

More about the Apple Tree—The First Meeting of Grant and Lee.

Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

There are about two or three obscure looking houses to the north behind the court house, and in a few steps one comes in sight of the two or three memorable spots of that brilliant occasion. The first is the spot where Grant met Gen. Lee for the first time during the war. A thorn tree formerly stood right opposite where is now a large gum tree at the roadside. At that point the road drops to the bottom of the Appomattox river, and right at the crest it appears that Lee had either come up with his horse or had halted there, and Grant coming through the court house cluster, met Lee at this crest. They saluted each other, exchanged a few words without any ceremony, and arranged where to meet to complete the event, and then Lee went off northward to his headquarters, which were in a place of clear woods about one mile distant, on the top of the opposite slope, to the right of the road. The road from the spot where these gentlemen first met was a little downward, and is of a nearly blood-red clay: hardly any stones are to be seen in this vicinity.

The Appomattox river here is a slim little brook or creek that one has to look carefully to distinguish it at the bottom of the fields. Just beyond the stream which gives a mere ford at the road is a field of no great size which had been ploughed and harrowed a day or two before I came; in that field stand about a dozen, hardly there, large old apple trees, probably the remains of a formerly large apple orchard. The trees appear to have fifty years' growth. It is a tradition that Gen. Lee raised a white flag, or that his executive officer did so, in this field, by one of the apple trees. The neighbors, or the more intelligent of them, think this is only the foundation for the apple tree story. But the apple orchard really marked the neutral line, and being the forefront of the confederates, was probably a place of gathering from officers of both sides. Besides, in that orchard, and perhaps under the shade of one or two apple trees, Lee had assembled some of his leading commanders, and they had there agreed to surrender.

David Davis' Advice to a Young Lawyer.

Cleveland Leader. A young lawyer friend of mine from Chicago, about to be admitted to the supreme court, asked Judge David Davis for his advice in regard to his conduct on the occasion of his first case. "You need not be afraid to speak before the supreme court as if one of these duffers in a toga interrupts you in the midst of an argument by some irrelevant question, don't get frightened and spoil your argument by stopping to answer him. Just say quietly, 'Excuse me your Honor, but I will reach that by and by,' and if you don't reach it, it won't matter. You need not be afraid that you will be called up to answer it after you have taken your seat." The young man took his advice, and gained his case last week.

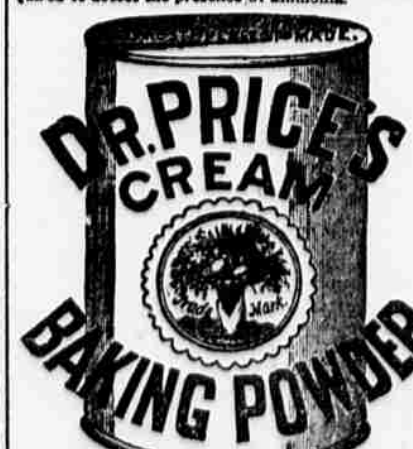
The Brooklyn Calamity.

BROOKLYN, May 7.—From the ruins of the terrible fire in South Brooklyn on Monday, parts of two more bodies were taken out to-day making the total number of victims 14. The number of persons reported missing at 11 to-day was 21. The general opinion, however, is that this will not cover all the victims of the calamity, but that a few bodies will be found when other parts of the ruins are searched. All those injured are doing well and will probably recover.

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